CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD LINES
for PHILADELPHIA—Will built further petico leave
Pier No. 1. N. R., at 16 o'clock, a. m. Fare \$2 25. The 6 a.
m. and 2 p. m. Lines are discontinued. Emigrant Lines at 1
and 4 o'clock p. m., as aroul. IRA BLISS, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. -The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

And their Railread and Steamboat Connections to Chicago, Billwackee, Galein, Berlington, St. Louis, Caire, and all points West and South-West, Via SUSPENSION ERIDGE, RUFFALO, or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Comer of Courtlandt st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY-NOTICE.—In consequence of obstruction on the city track, passengers are requested to take the cars from 31st st. Station until further notice.

M. L. SYKES, jr., Sup't.

ONG ISLAND RAILROAD-(Sundays ex-UNG INLAND KAILKUAD—(Sundays excepted)—Leave Brooklyn for Greenport, 10 a. m.; for
Taphank, 10 a. m., and Saturday 3:45 p. m.; for Farmingdale
and Syesset, 10 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.; for Hempstead, 10 a. m.; for
2 m., and 3:45 and 5 p. m.; for Jameica, 10 a. m.; 12 m., 3:45,
a. and 6:30 p. m. Leave Greenport for Brooklyn, 10 a. m.;
Yaphank, 11:35 a. m., on Mondays, 6:10 a. m.; Lakeland 12:06
p. m., on Mondays, 6:36 a. m.; Farmingdale, 7:30 a. m. and 1
p. m.; Syesset 7:35 a. m. and 1 p. m.; Hempstead, 6:35 a. m.
and 3:00 p. m.; Jamaica, 5:40, 7:40, and 8:40 a. m. and 2:16
and 4:40 p. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. ATLENDAN SOC THERN KAILKOAD LINE.

ATLENDAN SOCIETION OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CALL OF THE

JOHN F. PONTER, General Agent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAHLROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, Commencing Dec. 3, 1254.

Passenger Stations (Corner Broadway and Canal-et.
in New-York....) Corner Sith-et. and 4th-av.

TRAIRS LEAVE NEW-YORK-For New-Haven: 7, 8 a.m.,

Sa. 1), 12 m.; 3, (Ex.) 3:20, and 4 p. m. For Bridgeport: 7, a.m., (Ex.), 12 m., 3 (Ex.), 3:20, 4 p. m. For Milton, Stratford, Pairfield, Southport and Westport: 7 a.m., 12 m., 13:20, 4, 5:15 p. m. For Darles and Greenwich: 7 a.m., 12 m., 13:20, 4, 5:15 p. m. For Bridger 7, 8 a.m. (Ex.), 12 m., 3 (Ex.), 3:20, 4, 5:15 p. m. For Pert Chester and intermediate Stations: 7 a.m., 12 m., 12:20, 4, 5:15 p. m., 12:20, 4, 5:15, 6:15 p. m.

CONNECTING TRAINS—For Boston: 8 a.m. (Ex.); 5 p. m.

(Ex.) For Connecticat River Railroad to Montreal: 9 m. (Ex.); 12 m., 3

For Hartford and Springfield: 3 a. m. (Ex.); 3 p. 1 [Ex.] For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal: (Ex.) For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal: (Ex.) For Canal Railroad: 3 a. m. (Ex.); 12 m. to Wes. For New-London Railroad: 3 a. m.; 3 p. m. For Ho (Ex.) For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad: 7 a. m.; (Ex.) For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad: 7 a. m.;

m. Thaiss For New-York—From New-Haven; 5:50, 7, 9:35
 m. 1:45 (Ex.), 4:50, 8:25 p. m. (Ex.) From Bridgeport;
 7:40, 16:18 a. m.; 2:22 (Ex.), 5:11, 9:02 p. m. (Ex.) From Sorwalk; 6, 6:44, 8:16, 10:52 a. m.; 2:48 (Ex.), 5:45, 9:26 p. m.
 Ex.) From Fort Chester; 5:30, 6:43, 7:28, 8:57, 11:30 a. m.;
 2:7 p. m. Xuperincedent.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-OENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in conpection with the Buffiele, Corning and New York, and New York and Eric Railroads, forms a direct route from New-York to
Rochester.

The directness of this rente, together with the superior comert afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desir able between the above named cities.

Tickets can be procured at the New-York and Eric Railroad
Ticket Office, foot of Duane-st., and No. 193 Broadway; also in

Jersey City.
Bagage checked through.
Breights will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling on the General Freight Agent of the New-York and Eric Railroad, Eric Buildings, or C. S.; TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 158 Broadway.
No trains on the Buillalo, Corning and New-York Railroad on Sunday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.—On WE: BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 7 a. m. for Buffalo direct, without change of bagage or cars. At Hornelleville this train connects with a way train for Dunkirk and all stations on the Western

MAIL, at 8:15 a. m. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and interme MAIL at 8:15 a. m. for Dunkirk and Builaio and interme-diate stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. NEWBURGH EXPRESS, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh direct,

ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 4 p. m. via Suffern's, for WAY PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., for Otieville and intermediate Stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5 p. m. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

EMIGRANT, at 5 p. m. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and inter-

EMILIAAN, at p. R. Declare at Salary and the Elmira and Disgram Falls Rairond for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railrond for Clereland, Cincinnati, Teledo, Detroit Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILADELPHIA, and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY
CITY,—United States Mari and Express Lines: Leave New York
3 and 1] s. m. and 4 and 6 p. m. Through in four hours.
\$275 in 4, and \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ in 5 and 1 is m. and 5 p. m. The NewJerse y Accommodation Line leaves at 12 m., at \$2\$, stopping
at all he systations. Through Tickets sold for Cincinnati (at
\$17\$ jand the West, and for Baltimore. Washington, Norfolk,
&c., and through baggage checks to Washington in \$3\$ a. m. and
\$6\$ p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. — THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILA-DELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.—The MOINING MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 7a. m. The FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 7a. m. The FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 7a. m. The FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12 30 p. m. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 2 30 p. m. THE NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 9 20 p. m.

The above lines connect at Pittsburgh at 11 p. m., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 9 20 p. m.

The above lines connect at Pittsburgh with the railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Galenia and Chicago, Illinois; Frankfort, Lexington, and Louisville, Ky.; Terrs Heute, Mailson, La Fayette, and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Saudusky, Toliedo, Cleveland, Columbus, Zanesville, Massilon, and Wooster, Ohio; also with the Stean Packet beats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louis-ville and Cincinnati.

ille and Cinciunati.

For further particulars see hand-bills in the hotels of this city.

assengers will find this the shortest, most expeditious and comprable route between the East and West.

Passengers will find this the shortest, most expectations and the fortable route between the East and West.

Through tickets can be had at either of the above-mentioned places in the West, or of

J. H. BUTTS, Agent, New-Jersey Railroad Co., foot of

Courtlandist. New-York.

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,

No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, New-York.

THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Market-sts.

New-York, Jan., 1859.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE GREAT
CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with
Western, North-western, and South-western States, by a conGaucous Railway direct. The Road also connects at Pittsburgh
with daily line of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivers,
and at Cleveland wad Sandusky with steamers to all posts on
the North-western Lakes, making the most direct, cheapest and
rediable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and
from the Great West.
RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.
PIEST CLASS.—Books and Stationery, Dry
Goods, (in bales.) Hardware, Leather,
Wool, &c.

THED CLASS.—Books Shoes. Dry Goods, (in)
Second CLASS.—Books and Stationery, Dry
Goods, (in bales.) Hardware, Leather,
Wool, &c.

THED CLASS.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon and
Pork (in bulk.) Hemp, &c.

FOURTH CLASS.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon and
Pork, (packed.) Lard and Lard Oil.

Pork, (packed.) Lard and Lard Oil.

For an important the package of the Road at Philadelphia, he particular to mark the package of the Road at Philadelphia of
Pittsburgh, will be forwarded without detention.

FREIGHT AGENTS—Harris, Wormley & Co., Momphis, Tenn.;
R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis, J. S. Mitchell & Son. Evansville,
Ohio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby-et., Beston.; Leech & Co., No.
2 Astor House, New York, No. I William et., and No. & Battery,
Place, New York; No. I William et., and No. & Battery,
Place, New York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia, Magraw &
Koons, Baltimore; Geo. C. Franciscus, Pittborgh.

For further particulare or bills of lading, apply to

LEECH & Co., Agents Penn, Railroad Co.,

No. 2 Astor House, New-York, No. I William et., and No. & Battery,
Place, New-York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia, Magraw &
Koons, Baltimore; Geo. C. Franciscus, Pittborgh.

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No. 2 Astor House, New-York, No. I William et., and No. & Battery,
Place, New-York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia, H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Altoona, Penn. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .- THE GREAT

Medical.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS. The exercitating terments of Toothache are speedily relieved by this remedy without injury to the gums. Emines dentists have a very high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y. Sold also by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE of the AGE. THE GREATEST BEVERAGE of the AGE.

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' celebrated DANDELION
COFFEE is acknowledged to be equal to the finest old Mocho
coffee, and the most effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, Biltoness, because means to the Liver, Nervousianess, &c. W. GILLIFS & BRO. Nos. 355 and 357 Washington-st., importers the Dandelion Reed, and sole margiacturers of the pure and unadulterated DANDELION COFFEE, put up in the cans, with
a fice simile of our signature on each wrapper, as a protection
against imposture. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A PUKSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is heavy given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WATKINS, late of the City of New-York, ancidant, deceased, to present the same with younders thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 164 Greenwich st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty with day of February next—Dated New-York, the 21st day of August, 1838.

30HN BELLAMY, Administrator.

**122law6a:W ELIZABETH WATKINS, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

of the Country of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLAUDE JEAN BAPTISTE AUBERT, late of the City of New-Orleans, Louisians, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the teath day of April next.—Dated New-York, the lat day of October, 1856.

of law6moTu WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, Executor.

N the ST. LOUIS CIRCUIT COURT.-October Term, 1235—January 2, 1856.—EUNICE D. VAN WAGONER, Plaintiff, against GARRET S. VAN WAGONER, Defendant.—Extract of Judgment and Decree of Divorcement.—
Dress the pleadings and proofs, the Court having duly heard and
considered the same, doth find from such proofs that said planning
is an innocent and injured person. It is therefore ordered, edjudged and decreed by the Court, that the said plaintiff he almofutely and forever divorced from the bords of Matrimony, by
her contrasted with said defendant, and that she be restored to
all the rights and provideres of an almarried person.

WILLIAM J. BAMMOND, Cook.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM & HUGO, late of the City of New York, Livery Stable keeper, deceased to present the same, with yeachers thereof, to the subscriber, at the effice of DAVID J. CHATFIELD, No. 29 Wall-st, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of August, 1885, augs lawson to HARRIET M. HUGO, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY R. C. SUDAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William J. Hoppin, No. 64 Wallest, in the City of New York, on or before the fort day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of vember, 1855.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSELAER n21 law6mW Administrator with will annex

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against MEYER ROSENBAUM, late of
the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with
vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MOSES B.
MACLAY Esq., No. 51 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on
or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th
day of December, 1855. JULIA ROSENBAUM, Admir
MAFTALI K. ROSENFELD, Admir

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOORE KIRKPATICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with youchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William Ritchie, No. 107 Troy-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eightcenth day of December, 1855, dl9 law6mW SARAH KIRKPATRICK, Administratriz.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William DUBOIS, late of the City of New-York, piano-forte manufacturer, decrased, to resent the same, with vowchers thereof, to the office of Bell & Coe, esqs., No. 52 Johnst., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July mext.—Dated, New-York, the seventeenth day of December, 1855.

CHARLES C. MERCHANT, Sole Acting Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CLARKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of March next—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1855.

n21 law5jmW DUDLEY FIELD, Administrator, &c.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.— D JOHN BACK agt. MARY ANN CRUSSELL, William Crussell and Mary his wife, Walter Crussell and Catharine his wife, George Crussell and Harriet his wife, Frederick Schureman and Mary Ann his wife, William Dickerson and Amelia his wife, William S. Ridabock and Martia J. his wife, and Charles Brown.—Summons for relief. Com. not served.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed this day in the office of the Cierk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to in the effice of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 78. Beekman-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this ammons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint—bated November 17, 1855.

STEVENS & HOXLE, d5 law10wW

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CUPREME COURT.—William T. Horn,
Plaintiff, agt William Harris, William Harris, jr., John
W. Andubon, Lucius Smith, Henry A. Cram, the Mayor,
Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the
People of the State of New-York, Amos Hawk, John S. Hill,
the American Exchange Bank, Thomas Owen and Thomas J.
Owen, James E. Place, James B. Elliman, Charles B. Elliman,
Henry P. Husted, Justus E. Earle, Peter V. King, Nahaniel
W. Chater, William S. Popham, Augustus Hiescher, Edward
S. Houghton, Lorenzo M. Arnold, John G. Miller and
Walde, Defendants. To the Defendants, AMOS HAWK and
EDWARD S. HOUGHTON: You are hereby summoned and
required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed
in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York
at the City Hall, in the City of New York and to serve a copy
of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his
effice, No. 67 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within
twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive
of the day of nuch service, and if you fail to answer the said
cumplaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action
will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New-York, July 20, 1835.

will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint Dated New York, July 29, 1852.

J. S. LAWRENCE, Attorney for Plaintiff. The complaint referred to in the above summons was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the City Hall, in the said city, on the 26th day of July, 1853, d12 lawslew W. J. S. LAWRENCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

dl2 lawl2wW* J. S. LAWRENCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. SMITH,
Plaintiff, against EMILE CAUCHOIS, Defendant.—Sum
mons—for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To Emile Cauchois, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the
complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the
Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of
Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 74 Wall st., in the
City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this
summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if
you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid,
the plaintiff in this action will apply to the count for the relief
demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 21, 1855.

SMITH & WOODWARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk
of the County of Kings on the 2d day of January, 1854.

SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
jant lawfor* W

New-York Daily Tribung

CHRISTMAS AT LONDON.

From Our Special Correspondent. LONDON, Christmas-day, 1855.

From the bobbery which the children have been making for several hours past up stairs, I conclude that St. Nicholas, the merry old elf, crossed the water to us last night, and that we are in for at least five stockings full of overflowing jollification. European countries are full of traditional customs at Christmas, which indicate a sort of instinctive popular apprehension of the great mystery of Redemption. At Dewsburg, in this country, they toll the bell at midnight to celebrate the death of the devil, and in many other localities similar customs exist with a similar intensity of meaning. A beautiful custom prevails at Tonneins in France, which consists in multitudes of peasants, men and women, gayly scouring the fields the night before Christmas with lighted torches on high poles, "to announce to the earth the coming " of the day of UNIVERSAL rejoicing." You will see a very spirited illustration of this custom in the Almanach de l'Illustration for 1856, worth a dozen ordinary sermons.

The sermons, in fact, are ordinarily very far below the theme. The Church has faithfully pre-served to some extent the memory of the great service which Christ rendered to the private or individual soul; but it has utterly neglected the equally memorable work He accomplished in and for our common nature. It is too absurd to suppose that the Divine Incarnation should leave our nature in statu quo. The sole motive to that great humiliation was that man had lapsed out of the Divine reach; not this, that, or the other man, but all mankind alike, so that human freedom, which depends upon the exact balance of good and evil, was threatened with a total overthrow. What we call the fall was no incident of individual history merely; it was the development of human nature; it othing more nor less, in fact, than the gradual growth of the natural self-hood. In steeping, ac-cordingly, to the dimensions of this natural self-hood, in order subsequently to enlarge it to the dimensions of His own infinite love, the Divine regains His hold upon man; nay, not only regains it, but improces it. For His primal hold allowed man to slip, inevitably and almost fatally. But the new hold forever forbids such a catastrophe. It does nothing, indeed, in diminution or derogation of individual character, but on the contrary perfectly guarantees its illimitable expansion. That is to guarantees its illimitable expansion. That is to say, it allows A. B., or C to be interiorly a good o evil man at his own pleasure, or to bring himself spiritually under the paramount sway either of brotherly or self-love; but it utterly disallows him to be an outwardly evil man. And it disallows this—how! By working such a change in the relation of these two loves: that is, by so utterly subordinating in the spiritual world or the mind of man the evil love to the good-self to the neighbor, or hell to heaven-as that they shall practically beget the same issue, and compete as it were to bring forth blessing to the earthly life. The devil is not dead, then, as the Dewsbury bells

would have it; he is much better than dead—he is utilized. It has often been said that the worst use

you can put a regue to is to hang him. Certainly to put him in harness and make him work for you

were far better. Now this is precisely what Christ has done. He has put self-love, which is the devil,

and the love of the world, which is Satan, into harness, or subordinated them, henceforth to the love

of God and the neighbor, so that under such guid-ance we cannot fail to get from such servants an incalculable amount of benediction to our ordinary

were almost inaccessible for the mountains of ma-nure which had accumulated about them. In fact, it is not long since that everybody thought manure was only fit to be thrown away. No one suspected that vile bosom of harboring such priceless renovation for the hungry and worn-out seil. Yet we now discover that the original fertility of the earth is almost as nothing compared with that which it derives from the judicious application of manures, and look forward to a complete reclamation of its waste places by simply returning to it whatever has been taken from it.

Now, the hells are only an excrementitions

duct of human history, and under unskillful hus-bandry, therefore, would be sure to be thrown away to the infinite damage and impoverishment of the soil out of which they grow, namely, the soil of man's natural mind. But Christ is a di-vine husbandman, and knows how to manage his farm infinitely better than those Dutch farmers on the Mohawk do theirs. He knows the transcendent value of spiritual manures, because he knows very well that the natural mind would grow obsoand dead if it were exposed only to the angelic influence. He does not kill the devil, therefore he utilizes him. He cannot make him an angel, to be sure. But he can make him wear angelic livery or so adorn him with the plush of the skies, as that his low ambition shall be fairly satisfied, and an honest living be at length earned. What makes self-love evil, or what makes the devil vile and excrementitous, is, that when left to himself he receives and never gives, or wishes to draw everyit. He is an enormous sponge that would suck in the universe, and lie in that state gorged, swollen and immovable. Humanity, therefore, disowns him, and casts him out as disreputable and un-worthy. But Christ hereupon finds him, and, per ceiving that there is an exhaustless amount of facul ty stored away in his lubberly and loathsome exist ence, which judiciously administered and distributed might make the wilderness and solitary place glad and cause the desert to blossom as the rose, pro ceeds at once to bring him into that fertilizing rela-tion to humanity. By his own soul's experiences when he was on earth, Christ brought evil into the everlasting subservience of good, so that we may rationally count henceforward upon self-love and the love of the world as two of the most ener-getic and indefatigable ministers of social progress. Whatever other fruit the present war may y

whatever other truit the present war may yield, no one can help seeing the enormous effect it has already had in weakening the popular respect for the Government. The imbecility of their rulers is the one point upon which all Englishmen are heartily agreed, so that the Administrative Reform movement seems fairly undone by its own success, or by proving the good-will of the people to be far in advance of the actual intelligence of its leaders. It is very easy for Mr. Layard and The leaders. It is very easy for Mr. Layard and The London Times to cry out "the right man in the right place," so long as the people do not admit the worth of the idea; but when all the people respond to the cry by a vigorous Amen, Mr. Layard and The Times are vastly embarrassed to indicate he the burden of England at present, that there is knows the thing to be done, that all men stand as it were in a maze, each one foolishly fumbling in his memory for the clue that is to extricate them, but absolutely no one of the recognized leaders of the people gifted with the least insight adequate to the situation. Carlyle is is as incapable in all practical regards as Lord Aberdeen himself. He had the instinct to predict the exact "fix" into which things have actually come, but he knows nothing beyond. It is curious to see how completely silent the ecclesiastical leaders are contest to remain. A thunderbolt from a clear sky would not amaze people more than an essay on the part of any of the Bishops to appreciate the situation of the country irrespect-ive of conventional interests, or an effort to form a scientific diagnosis and prognosis of the malady under which it is laboring; and yet, if the Archunder which it is laboring; and yet, if the Arch-bishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London were really ordained of God any longer to their high office, they are the men to whom the public should now look for right guidance. Of course it cannot be said in England that Archbishops and Bishops are ordained for higher uses than to give mankind political guidance, because these gentle-men are an actual part of the Government. Be-sides, if the plea were allowed, the answer is ob-vious that the spiritual uses which the persons in question were ordained to promote mean nothing else than the furtherance of the Divine Kingdom, which is the empire of righteousness and peace on earth; and that if these uses are found to be obstructed by certain vicious conditions in the material organization of society, or found to be scientifically incompatible with certain existing institutions and circumstances, these gentlemen should manifestly be endowed with all the science

of the exigency, and prove themselves practically capable of affording the people relief. What is wanted, in fact, on the part both of bishops and statesmen is a new doctrine, commen surate with "the new heavens and earth," which the Divine Providence is now forming. Human society, human fellowship, human equality, is fast becoming popularly recognized as a divine truth, and it finds the leaders in Church and State not giving it a cordial and generous welcome, but doing their best in many cases to defame and deny it al-The result cannot be doubted. Indeed, it is already evident on every hand. The people yield their leaders no longer the tribute of a hearty belief and admiration, but that of a wellmerited contempt. Happy America! where the people are superior to all mere classes of the peo-ple, and where, consequently, Church and State are sure in the long run to obey and reflect every expansion of the popular instinct. Why does one feel so much more genially related to Dr. Hawks or Mr. Osgood, in short to the American clergy, than he does to the English elergy ! is that the former have only a social or popular ordination, and the latter a political one It is that the interest of the one manifestly lies in the promotion of social progress, or in the elecation of the people out of merely political condi-tions; and of the other in the obstruction of such progress, or the keeping the people forever inferior to a ruling class.

LITERATURE AT PARIS.

ron Our Own Correspondent. Paris, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855. The notorious book of the month is, of course, Dr. Veron's Cinq Cent Mille Francs de Rente (Five Hundred Thousand a Year.) I say "of course," for Boswell-Barnum Veron, both by natural gift and by life-long study, is an eminent master of that art of drawing public attention, which with us is called humbug. The talk about his book, then, and the sale of it far surpass the measure of its deserts. It is but fair, however, to say that the novel is not so bad as might have been expected, and is not atterly devoid of merit. In the first place, if there is not much to it, there is but little of it. Three hours smart reading will carry you through the two volumes. The story is of simple construction. Picard comes up to Paris from the provinces, with all his fortune on his back. By great industry and good business intelligence, he makes his way. At the time this story opens, he has become a banker, doing a small, safe, quiet business. He has a model wife. The French model wife of a business man. it is well enough to remark here in passing, is a help meet for him. They have two children; a son pursuing his law studies; a sweet little daughter who wishes to be to a certain industrious, faithful clerk in the house, what her mother is to her father. The old folks incline to fall in with her wishes. It is a happy family. One day an old schoolfellow of Picard, a reckless, swaggering, unscrupulous, good-natured fellow, who lives by his wits—that is by speculating on the follies of others—persuades Ficard against his judgment to take part in a new railroad speculation. It proves a lucky one. The life. I remember very well when the farmers on the Mohawk used to sell their exhausted farms for new ones ever when their tarns and tarn-yards tions are tridertaker. Fixard sect to come one

of the magnates of the mency kingdom of Paris' He buyes grand house and sets up a grand establishment; he has a grand picture-gallery; his wife is obliged to give grand balls; his daughter must give up her clerk-lover and be wedded to a Count; his son becomes "uncommon fast," keeps bleed her with the son becomes the blood horses and another man's mistress. It is an unbappy family. But things take a turn. The credit of the banking house is shaken; ruin is imminent. Luckily the Count who was to have been wedded to Ma'mselle Picard is dead just before this. Two millions of his property are in Pleard's hands; by his will be leaves them to his friend Anatole, Picard's son. The ruin is avoided. Madame Picard, whose death is fixed at an early date in the future throughout the first part of the work by the family doctor, now gets a long lesse of life from three other doctors. Anatole reforms. Madamoiselle marries the clerk. It is a happy

family again. The success of the book is in large part due puff direct; in other part to its being in some de-gree what it pretends to be—a "curious pic-"ture of the financial manners of the present "time." If the doctor had contented himself with the character of simple chronicler, and simply recorded those facts which must have come under his observation of this financial world, he would have done better service. To such work he is competent. A tolerably correct daguerrso-type was within his fasulty. His picture is not exactly a daub, but a pale, poor imitation of Bal-zac, resembling the works of the great master only just enough to provoke odious comparison. But the doctor is determined to be a man of letters. He has already another roman de maurs in press. And as the Parisians dearly love to read anything written about themselves, especially about the worst part of themselves, the Lorettes, the rogues, the debauchees, it too will be for a while suc

I mention a new edition of the Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris, reduced in price to its true value of five francs instead of thirty, for the sake

value of five francs instead of thirty, for the sake of quoting from it the following letter:

"PALACE OF THE TULKRIES, March 8, 1855.

"My DEAR MONSIEUR VERON: I have received with pleasure your Memoires of an Bourgoois de Paris, and shall read especially the last two volumes with the more interest that they resume the faithful recollections of a man who has seen much, judged soundly and narrated without prejudice. Be assured that if will be very agreeable for me to fluid in the writer collecting useful materials for the history of our epoch the same man whose disinterested sympathy gave me, in trying times, the important support of one of the in trying times, the important support of one of the first crgars of the Press. Accept my sincere thanks and believe in my sentiments. Naroteon."

A rather ambiguous testimony to the veridic

character of those "last two volumes." Up to the time of reading this letter, I had thought, and so wrote to THE TRIBUNE, that they were much the

best worth of the six.

A real and noteworthy addition to French polite A real and noteworthy addition to French pointer literature is Beaumarchais et son Temps (Beaumarchais and his Times), by M. de Lomenie. There is no other work nearly as complete as this on one of the most remarkable men of France in the eighteenth century. He may rank next to Rousseau and Voltaire as a promoter of the Revo-

lution. Versatile, witty, ambitious, bold, rest-less, enterprising, he was Voltaire in action. Tradesman, courtier, musician, financier, speca lator, an opponent of high magistrates, an opponent, and finally a successful one, of the King him-self, he was a microcosm of the Revolution—the original of his own Figaro-the personification of

The Goezman suit showed Beaumarchais in a light entirely new in France, that is as an orator who belonged seither to the bar nor to the pulpit, the only two kinds of eloquence then known.

Thus by him a broad way was opened for the orators who, at a later day, were to overthrow old France, which as yet bore the appearance of strength although it was rendy to fall into ruin. It was a great discovery made by that man the day when, to reach public opinion which already began to be the queen of that epoch, Beaumarchais found his true title in that society which knew not, as yet, why it was so interested in Beaumarchais. 'I am a citizen,' said he, 'I am a citizen, that is to say I am not a courtier, nor an abbeiner a gentilhomme, nor a financier, nor a favorite, 'ner anything which is called power now-a-days.' I am a citizen, that is to say something quite new, 'something unknown, something unheard of in France.' I am a citizen, that is to say what you should have been any time these two hundred years past, what 'you will be in twenty years perhaps.' This was in 1774. About the time that on the other side of the Atlantic men who had always acted as citizens under the name of subjects were preparing to conquer the rights and title of sovereigns. 'French society heard this title, so novel in 1774, and remained silent but attentive. It was understood that Beaumarchais waplaying a game that no one had yet played. The France of that day could recall the time when she had seen princes of the blood raise the standard of 'revolt, parliaments oppose themselves to the decrees of kings, Jesuits confound the States with ire and blood; but what France had then never seen was a single man, a single individual from the crowd, a poor devil without ancestors, without connections, without protection, suddenly stand erect, raise humself to the level of the Parliament, speak to it face aloud and as to an equal. No, France had never seen such a spectacle; and as it is a noble country the tiers état.
"The Goezman suit showed Beaumarchais in a light face aloud and as to an equal. No, France had never seen such a spectacle; and as it is a noble country that respects courage in all kinds, it applicated the 'that respects courage in all kinds, it applicated the 'coarage of this worm which would not consent to be crushed by the Councillor Goezman. It pecognized this title of citizen that Beaumarchais arsumed. Like that Montmorency who was called the first 'Christian Baron, so Beaumarchais was the first 'French citizent' and when the Parlement Maupeon trembling before this new power of which it had no 'comprehension, rendered that decision which put 'everybody in the wrong, the public annulied the decision of the Parliament.'"

I spoke a little while ago of the completeness of de Lomenie's book. It is the history of Beaumarchais, the man of letters, and of Beaumarchais, the man. It is not simply a portrait of the re-markable man, but all the accessories of his time are so introduced and arranged upon the canvas as to make it a fine historical picture, of which always the prominent central figure. M. de Lo menie has enjoyed one peculiar advantage over any other writer who has treated this interesting subject. His work is enriched with extracts from to the public. They were placed at his disposition by the son-in-law and grandson of the author of the "Marriage of Figaro." The story of the unearthing, or rather of the ungarreting of this room full of dust-covered, musty papers is not the least entertaining part of the book. Another advantage possessed by M. de Lomenie as biographer in this case lies in the character of his ordinary pursuits. He made for himself a desirable reputation some years since as the author of a series cotemporary biographies—"par un Homme de Rien"—and has long approved himself the worthy substitute of M. d'Ampere in his Professorship of French Literature at the College of France. any reproach is to be made against the biographer, is the gentle one of being too partial to his hero. The man, Beaumarchais, is presented in more amiable light than that—discolored, perhaps, by old slanders-under which we had been accus-

tomed to regard him. If my memory serves you, I spoke at the time of its publication last year, of a work with this title: "Dante, Heretique, Revolutionnaire et Socialiste" -("Dante, Heretic, Revolutionist and Socialist." Since then I have noted the publication of two new translations of the sad Florentine's poems. We now have a third, by E. Aroux, author of the above-mentioned curious work. The present trans-lation, although in poetical form, is as nearly literal as possible—"Translated," says the author, 'according to the letter, and commented accord-ing to its spirit." It is accompanied by copious notes-whether or not really explanatory the original text I will not presume to decide. Something of their character may be divined from the title of the work already cited, and from this other by the same author: "Clef de la Comedie "Anti-Catholique de Dante Alighieri, etc., (A "Key to the Anti-Catholic Comedy of Dante Alighieri, etc., (A) ghieri, Paster of the Albigensian Church in the City of Florence, affiliated to the Order of the Temple; giving the Explanation of the Allego-ries most generally put forward in the Chival-resque Romances and Poems of different cycles, in hatred of Reme and for the Propagation of the Albigeois or Puritan Faith, by the Troubadours of the Countries of the Langue d'Oc and by the Italian Poets from the Thirteenth to the Six-"tee Italian Poets from the I intreenth to the Six"teeoth Century.") In spite of its rather formidably leng title, this latter work is but a small
cetavo pamphlet. Studious inquirers into the
mysteries of the Pivira Commedia may find matter

of interest in all three of M. Aroux's books. It is worth noting as a sign in French literature that we have this mouth the second part (Puryatory) of still a fourth translation of Dante, by M. Meanard, a person high placed in the magistracy.

Among other noticeable books of the mouth are:

Melanges d'Economie Politique et de Finances,
(Miscellaneous Essays on Political Economy and Finance.) by the late Leon Faucher, collected

Finance,) by the late Leon Faucher, collected from various reviews and magazines, their places of original publication; Jerome Saconarole, (This is the second edition of the life of the Florentine Reformer, the John Knox of his time, the Puritan of Romanism:) L'Esprit des Autres, an amusing little book by M. Fournier, who displays much original esprit in his curious notes on that of others; Les Galeries de l'Europe, au elegant quarto, giving an extended description of Rome, especially of its treasures of art; the first part now published contains one hundred and forty engravings in profuse illustration of the text. It has much merit as a guide or a souvenir of a visit, to the Eternal City; the text and engravings of this part refer to the Vatican alone; the work is to be completed in four parts. Its style of material execution may be judged from the fact that a prize was awarded to it at the late Exposition; Etudes Contemporaires sur l'Allemagne et les Pays Slares (Contemporary Studies on Germany and the Slavic Countries) by Ed. Laboulaye: Victor Hugo's new volume of poems, Contemplations, is said to be at last on the point of sp-pearing. It is said also that Count Molé has left interesting memoires of the Empire, the Restoration and the Reign of Louis Philippe, the propriety of the publication of certain parts of which is to be submitted to the princes of the House of Orleans. We hear, too, that Pasquier is busily occupying the last days of his long life with the completion of vol uminous memories of hi time-a time which reaches back to the first Revolution. By way of creating poetry, of which there seems to be a present dearth, Government, it is rumored, is about to offer three prizes of 20,000 franes each for the three best poems on the following themes: The Taking of Sevastopol, (this should be a 'fragment,') the Universal Exhibition, the Imperial Visit to London. Verily this is "non fit"-it is Pegasus in harness and let out to hire-a mere livery horse.

In the way of translations from American au thors I notice da May done into French, con plete, and Ik Marvel's Receries undergoing the process in the feuilleton of the Moniteur.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS AT ST. CYR. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Limited space compelled an abrupt conclusion to my late review of the history of St. Cyr. We have already seen that worldly wisdom, sanctified by plety and poished by wit, was the end first proposed in the system of education adopted by the founders of the House of St. Louis.

The pupils were taught to talk, to write, to dance, to make music and prayers, in short to be witty, graceful and charming as only the women of the sevencenth century could be.

The profound sciences of mathematics and metaphysics, so boldly investigated by our modern misses were undreamed of at St. Cyr. Instead of algebraic formulas, the girls committed to memory the plays of their cotemporary poets-Iphégénie, Andromaque and Pauline were their constant companions and models. Aspirations to grandeur of soul were inspired by a constant contemplation of great actions and noble pas-

The history and literature which occupy so large a place in our education were learned by the girls at St. Cyr from the lips of one remarkably identified with

both.
Turenne and Condé were cotemporary with Madame de Maintenon. Racine, Boileau, Bossuet and Féuelon were her frequent visitors. Madame de Sevigae had listened to Corneille's manuscript plays at the Hotel de Rambouillet, and her letters, models for all posterity, were the continued admiration of the court.

The memoirs of St. Simon were the day

The memoirs of St. Simon were the daily jot-tings of a courtier: Madame de Lafayette, the Duke de la Rochefoncauld, the Duchess de Longueville, Paseal and his sister, and all the prodigies of Port Royal, belonged to a generation still on the stage. The age of Louis XIV. was at the acme of its glory.

The age of Louis XIV, was at the acme of its glory. All that is superlative in literature, history and cloquence was then the spontaneous expression of the present. The French Revolution could not be foreseen, republican notions were unborn, and America was in the embryo of its development. The great Rebellion in England had just occurred. Bossuct had pronounced the funeral oration of Henricette of France — the unfortunate widow of Charles the First, James II, and his queen were still exiles at St. Germain. The history of the present was of thrilling interest, and, like a panorama, was spread out before the house of St. Louis.

of St. Louis.

We must not therefore conclude that the education imparted at St. Cyr was superficial, because its prescribed duties consisted chiefly of religious instruction, needle-work, domestic economy, music and

Every day's occurrences imparted the highest knowledge. A worthy discussion and expression of ideas thus gained, must naturally have been the chief object thus gained, must naturally have been the cent object of the secular training of the pupils. Conversation was the mania of the age; it became a science at St. Cyr. Madame de Maintenon, in spite of her horror of worldly frivolities, could not be insensible to the chains of wit and the elegancies of style. She had played too grand a role in that society whose passion was refined expression, to be indifferent to its culture in her cherished Institution. The beautiful language which she spoke herself with so much grace could not be neglected there.

To this desire of inculcating a noble style "Esther"

To this desire of inculcating a noble style "Esthor" owes its origin. At first it was stipulated with Racine that his poom should be known only at St. Cyr. Like everything clee there, it was to be unique. Madame de Maintenon was charmed with the first reading of Esther. Her vanity was flattered by affusions to herself; other obsracters, too, had their applications and traits of resemblance.

Beside the culture of the papils, Madame de Maintenon had an altering object in perfective the solar tenon had an altering object in perfective the solar.

beside the culture of the pupils. As a substitution had an alterior object in perfecting the enter-tainments at St. Cyr. It was to divert the King from his costly fetes and to interest him in more simple and his costly ictes and to interest him in more simple and innecent pleasures. Hence no pains were spared to render Esther worthy of so august a spectator.

Racine and Boileau selected the actresses from among the pupils, adapted the characters, and perfected their declamation. The stage scenery was prepared by the King's Decorator, and the Royal musicians with their instruments.

pared by the King's Decorator, and the Royal musicians accompanied the chorusses with their instruments. Rehearsals were heard by Madame de Maintenon and a few private friends; and when all was considered sufficiently perfect, the King himself came to the spectacle with the Prince de Condé—the great Condé who had wept with Camille.

The King was enchanted. Nothing but Esther was talked of at Versailles. Princes of the bland and the

talked of at Versailles. Princes of the blood and the grandest seigneurs demanded only to see the spectacle which excited such interest at court; but the King and Madame Maintenon were chary of their invita-

and Madame Maintenon were chary of their invita-tions to these entertainments.

Three crowned heads were present at one representa-tion—Louis XIV., James II. of England and his Queen.
The King acted as gensilarine of his noble audience, and was accustomed to stand, himself, at the door, holding his cane across it, to prevent any one entering who had not received a Royal invitation.

Five repetitions followed, which were honored by all that was most illustrious by birth, dignity, wit or wisdom. Bisheps, princes, kings and seints were in vited: Bossnet, Fenelon, Madame de Coulanges and Madame de Sevigne, all were present. A letter from the latter to Madame Grigan, describing one of these fetes, is full of just criticism and the most charming female vanity. "She declares herself in favor; the King addressed her some remarks, and thus she was ect of all cavy

"the object of all cavy."

E-ther had so great success at St. Cyr that the King desired another drama adapted to the same performers. But "Athalie" was destined to a less good for-

ine than its predecessor.

The performance of Esther had been excused by Bossuet and Fénelon and other Jesuits of the leighest littue. Yet Madama de Maintenon had her scraples Athalia especting the results it might produce. Athalic wat seted only a few times privately at St. Cyr. and finally these entertainments were entirely banished

acted only a few times privately at St. Cyr. and finally these entertainments were entirely banished from the institution. The various influences to which the House of St. Lonis was exposed had developed evils which alarmed its founder.

St. Cyr had become the cenfer of all vision. Not only the institution had become the object of the most extravagant praise, but its teachers and pupils were surrounded by flatterers and exposed to constant adulation. The magnificence of the establishment, its proximity to Versailles, the frequent visits of the King, the almost constant presence of Madame de Maintenen, the pomp which had attended its entertainments—all these influences combined had inflated pupils and teachers with pride, vanity and love of the world. At least so thought their stern superintendent; and the severest reforms were resolved upon.

The same pains were now taken to lamble the spurit or the guits as had been before employed to ex-

alt it. Their readings, compositious and conversations were retrenched, and the simplest instructions in
religion and domestic economy were substituted in
their place.

The girls soon became so innocent that one of the
trachers remarked to Madame de Maintenon, "Con"sole yourself, Madame; our girls have no longer
"common-sense." But time modified these extremes,
and eventually the education at St. Cyr became a chefd'curver of experience and reflection.
Radical changes were introduced into the constitution of the House. Temporal motives induced its
founder to place the institution on a monastic basis,
in order to secure the greater permanency. The
teachers took yows to perpetuity, and the school became, contrary to the primitive desire of Madame de
Maintenon, like other convent schools.

Independent of the intellectual and religious training, the girls were taught to work with their handa.
They made all the limen of the house, of the infirmary
and the chapel, beside their own costumes and those of
the teachers. Madame de Maintenon, who was never
without a bit of work in her hands, whether in the
carniage of the King or at a council of his Ministers,
gave the example to all this industry. The magnificent tapestries which adorn the bondoir of the Empress at the Palace of Industry, were executed by
the girls of St. Cyr for the apartment of Madame de
Maintenon. What a strange anomaly is their present
adaptation!

Beside sewing, the girls were obliged to assist the
teachers in class duties, and finally a corps was always

Beside sewing, the girls were obliged to assist the teachers in class duties, and finally a corps was always

Beside sewing, the girls were obliged to assist the teachers in class duties, and finally a corps was always in reserve for this purpose.

Neither were the girls by any means spared from the grosser household duties. "Employ them," says Madame de Maintenon, "without scruple, in the services of the house; all that you can impose on them at St. Cyr will be little in comparison with what they must do hereafter. Let the mistresses omit nothing to render their pupils hardy; oblige them to eat whatever, is given them, but promote sobriety; let their heds and seats be hard; permit them never to rechne; allow them seldem to approach the fire; let them serve each other; let them sweep and make beds and clean the kitchens and dormitories—they will be stronger, more adroit and more humble for it."

Kitchen work and humility became the hobby, as parlor talk and wit had been. In the classes, there were no prizes or places of honor—neither were there other punishments than private or public reprimands. M'me de Maintenon's instructions to her teachers were full of wisdom: "Have reason yourselves," says she, "and you will inspire it in others. Speak to a child o "even, as to one of twenty. It is by demanding "nuch of reason that its development is hastened."

With all this propriety of reason and severity of discipline, St. Cyr was still an agroeable home and pleasant school. The girls were happy and gay. M'me de Maintenon was unwearied in rendering their recreations pleasant. While the little ones played under the trees in the garden, she was exhaustless in her resonrees to highten their sports. "Nothing," says she, "is more dear to me than my girls at St. "Cyr: I love all about them, even to the dust they make." She was playmate, sister, mother, patron and servant of all. The older girls were delighted to assemble around her during their moments of recreation to listen to her charming conversation, while she related episodes of her own history, or aneedotes of the Court, the King and Versailles. The education at St. Cyr seem related episodes of her own history, or aneedotes of the Coart, the King and Versailles. The education at St. Cyr seemed to have arrived at a degree of perfection compatible with the epoch which gave it origin. Religion and secular training for a time maintained their proper balance, but soon the former showed signs of madness, as wit had done at an earlier period of the school. The charming young widow, M'me Guyen, the apostle of Quietism, had been invited to spend a few days at St. Cyr. Fénelon was her confidant and friend. The col head of M'me de Maintenon could scarcely trest the two. Besides, St. Cyr seemed the natural asylum of Quietism. The young nuns and older pupils, all nourished by the noblest sentiments and eager tor perfection, were seduced by the charma of pure love, and passionately embraced the ideas of total abandon and inert resignation to the Divines, and languished for absolute union with it. They were all too abendos and mert resignation to the Dynames, and aguished for absolute union with it. They were all too happy to be consumed by this precious new and perfect love. "Shortly," says M'me de Maintenon, "all "the house, even to the REDS (the smallest class) and "servants, became quietists; nothing was talked of "but pure love and hely indifference, which they so "accommodated to their comfort as to trouble them-

"but pure love and holy indifference, which they so accommodated to their comfort as to trouble them—"selves about nothing—not even their salvation."

Finally Mine, de Maintenen and the Bishop of Chartres were alarmed. M'me Guyon was invited to leave St. Cyr. Her books were condemned by a commission in thirty-four articles, which Fenelon signed "not from persuasion, but from deference." Soon after this Fenelon was named Archbishop of Cambray, and to testify his gratitude to M'me de Mainteaon desired to have the ceremony of his installation performed at St. Cyr.

Bossuct gave him the confirmation there. But soon the Archbishop of Meaux was employed to bring back to orthodoxy the flock at St. Cyr. Fénelon lost this precious domain of his principles. A hot contest ensued between the two illustrious Bishops, and the world knows the result. Bossnet triumphed, and Fénelon was condemned by the Pope because he "loved God too much." Jesuitism became aynonymous with distraction. Sister after sister was exiled from St. Cyr on account of her religious principles, and such was the excitement it produced that the King himself was obliged to act preacher among the nuns, to persuade them to renounce what he considered erroncous dectrices.

Searchy had Ometism become quiet than another

Scarcely had Quietism become quiet than another Scarcely had Quietism become quiet than another passion as profound was fanned to flame in the Institution. Nothing could be mediocre at St. Cyr. Patriotism was the new mania. The disastrous war which closed the reign of Louis XIV. had just commenced. The girls of St. Cyr had been rocked to martial songs. They were all from noble families,

martial songs. They were all from noble families, active in the service of the King.

Their fathers and brothers were heroes or victims of all the recent battles. Louis XIV, regarded the inmates of the House of St. Louis as his household gods, and at the commencement and close of each campaign never failed to recommend himself to the prayers of "the angels of St. Cyr."

The represention of the salies of St.

"the angels of St. Cyr."

The revecation of the edict of Nantes occurred at the close of the war. The enemies of M'me de Maintenon did not fail to impute to her all the evils which succeeded this most unpopular act. You would consider me too bold in attempting to refute these accusations. Yet much in her private correspondence induces the conviction that she was always really a

duces the conviction that she was always really a Protestant at heart, and her sympathies actually inclined toward the oppressed Huguenots. Nothing but motives of policy could ever have induced her to seem to approve so edious an act.

In 1715 St. Cyr was in mourning for the King. M'me de Maintenon had already reached her 80th year. Four years longer she kept her retreat at St. Cyr, then her soul found rest, and her dust awaited its place in the humble monument before which our reflections commenced.

THE CASES OF THE GAMBLERS.

The cases of Pat Hearne, Alexander Edgar, Schuyler Hillman, George Beers, Samuel A. Suydam, Isaac Gilbert, William Matthews, Charles Highland, Blackman and McCaffrey, were called on Tuesday in the Coprt of Sessions, which was held by Judge Capron. Mr. Sickles said that he appeared for Schuyler Hill-

man, Alexander, Edgar, and Patrick Hearne. The District-Attorney moved a forfeiture of bail in the other cases. He said also that in the cases of Hearne and Hillman, the surety (Charles Wills) was arrested on Monday, and he should call for other bail. He had eleven other indictments, but as none of the parties had been arrested he would not name them.

Mr. Sickles would move an adjournment, as he had been retained on two of the cases only the evening before, and had no opportunity to become acquainted with him. He thought he should move to quash the indictment.

The District-Attorney said that he would set down ext Monday for the trial. In two of these cases, these of Pat Hearne and Samuel A. Suydam, on an indictment some time ago, a plea of guilty was interposed and a fine imposed; and in such cases, on a second trial, motions on the part of the prisoner for deficiency in the charge were always looked upon with disfavor.

Mr. Busteed said that he appeared for Messrs. Matthews and Blackman, and his own engagements were such that he could not try the case on Monday. The District-Attorney said that he gave Mr. Busteed a week's notice, and should insist on devoting next week to the trial of these cases.

Mr. Sickles would give in the names of the bondsmen he proposed to offer, and give the bail on Thursday. And the cases went over to Tuesday.

The Dunkick Journal states that a project of forming a county out of parts of Erie, Cattarangus and Chautauque Counties, will be brought before the present Legislature. The plan proposes to form the new county (with the county seat at the village of Gewanda) from the towns of Collins, North Callias, Concord, Brant, Evans and Eden, in Erie County; the towns of Perrysburgh, Leon, Dayton, New-Abliou, Persia and Otto, in Cattarangus; and the towns of Hanover, Villenovia and Cherry Creek, in Chautauque County.